existed and furnished substantial ground for complaint. The change in the law which gave the appointment of commissioners to the Mayor has enabled my predecessor to make eight appointments by which the character of the commissions has been greatly improved. So far as the appointments may be made during my term of office, I shall endeavor not to fall below the standard of excellence which he has set up. Inasmuch, bowever, as I am necessarily lacking at the outset in the knowledge of municipal government which, fortunately, my predecessor possessed when als power of appointment wasenlaired, I shall endeavor to supply it from the larger experience of the heads of departments, by calling them together from time to time for consultation. This course would seem to be especially necessary in view of the fact that the Legislature will begin its annual session to-morrow, and will be asked to consider measures of vital consequence to the city. As the Constitution now stands, the power of local self government possessed by the City of New-York is very limited, while the control of the Legislature over the municipal government is practically unlimited. In order, therefore, that legislation affecting the city may be beneficial and that pernicious propositions may be defeated, it is absolutely necessary that there shall be harmony of action among the several departments of the city government, and that the unseenly spectacle which at times has been presented, of a conflict between the representatives of these departments in the legislative halls of the capital shall not hereafter be permitted to occur. All measures affecting the interests of the city should be fully and carefully discussed at these conferences, and only those propositions which meet with general approval he pressed upon the Legislature. In this way the representatives of the city will be relieved from doubt and embarrassment, and we may hope from doubt and embarrassment, and we may hope from doubt and embarrassment, and we may hope from doubt and embarrassme existed and furnished substantial ground for complaint.

Counci, may see fit to adopt.

In conclusion I trust the results of our administration will justly the expectations of the people who have given us their confidence, and who have a right to expect honest and unselfish service. ABRAM S. REWITT, Mayor.

Mr. Corcoran had a large floral offering, an anchor surmounted by a horseshoe. Mr. Long had a gift of a lyre, composed of violets. Nothing definite has been done looking toward the election of a successor to Mr. Masterson. George P. H. McVey, Editor of "The Uptown Visitor," is recommended by many prominent citizens of the district. The standing committees will be announced at the next meeting of the Board. Mr. Reckman will probably be the chairman of the Finance Committee.

President Beekman was acting Mayor yesterday In the absence of Mr. flewitt, and married a young couple. Vice-President Divver, immediately after the adjournment of the Board, gave a luncheon to a number of friends.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION:

PROVISIONS OF GENERAL HUSTED'S BILL. OHIEF POINTS OF THE MEASURE AS RE-ARRANGED-TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) ALBANY, Jan. 3 .- General Husted's bill for a Constitutional Convention has been re-arranged in some particulers as regards representation. Section 1 provides that the delegates shall be elected on April 1, and that the Governor shall all lany vacancies in the delegation so elected. Section 2 provides that the convention shall be composed of 125 delegates, thirty-two of whom shall be chosen for the State at large. No more than sixteen of delegates at large can be voted for by one voter. Sixty delegates shall be elected by Senate districts, three from each district, and no voter shall be entitled to vote for more than two of these three. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes in each of said Senate districts shall be declared the delegates from such district. This is the method of election in twenty-two of the thirty-two Senate districts in the State. For the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Richmond, which constitute ten Senate districts, the following method of election is provided: These ten districts shall be entitled to thirty delegates, of whom the seven Senate districts to thirty delegates, of whom the seven senate districts of New-York and Richmond counties shall be entitled to twenty-one and the County of Kings to nine Each voter in New-York and Richmond County shall be entitled to vote for only seven of such twenty-one delegates: in Kines County no voter can vote for more than three of the nine delegates. These district delegates throughout the state shall be voted for on separate ballors.

persons whose names were on the registry lists of All persons whose names were on the registry tost of 1886, except such as may have lost their right to vote, shall be entitled to vote at this April election without presenting themselves anew for registration. The voters of any district or rounty may elect as a delegate any citizen of this State, whether a resident of said district or county of not. But no person shall be a delegate who at the time of his election holds any public salaried office under the authority of the United States or of the State of New-York, or any political division thereof or municipality therein.

York or any political division meteo.

York or any political division meteo.

Section 3 provides that the convention shall section 3 provides that the convention of the doctors licks foundation. The family are not conscious of their having said anything which could have given rise to the statement. Dr. Baxter, who at large any shall be received for any recess longer than three days at one time. The secretary of State must preside days at one time. The secretary of State must preside days at one time. The secretary of State must preside days at one time. The secretary of State must preside days at one time. The secretary of State must preside days at one time. The statement is absurd that teneous work to repair the general Logan, said this afternoon:

"The statement is absurd that teneoral Logan was killed by the administration of acoustic or morphia, or both. He did not take any acoustic or any morphing in large and the convention and the convention and the convention and the convention and the same milesze in the part of the doctors licks foundation. The family are to expend the part of the doctors licks foundation. The family are not conscious of their having said anything which could have given rise to the statement. Dr. Baxter, who at least of mour loss of sever the convention until a president of the doctors licks foundation. The family are not conscious of their having said anything which could have given rise to the statement. Dr. Baxter, who at the gen call feeling the part of the doctors licks foundation. The family are not conscious of their having said anything which could have given rise to the statement. Dr. Baxter, who at the gen call feeling not conscious of their having said anything which could have given rise to the statement. Dr. Baxter, who at the gen call feeling not conscious of the provides for any form the provides of the provides for any form the provides of th

section any indexed and the amendments to the constitution, or any constitution itself, agreed upon by the convention, shall be submitted to the people at the general election next November, unless the convention shall prescribe a different time for such submission.

Section 9 appropriates \$250,000 for the expenses of the convention.

General Husted will introduce his bill to-morrow.

SENATOR MURPHY'S BILL.

ALBANY, Jan. 3 (Special).—Mr. Murphy will introduce in the Senate to-morrow a bill somewhat different from General Husted's, providing for a constitutional conven-tion, to be held on the fourth Tuesday of April and to be composed of 288 delegates-256 to be elected by Assembly districts and 32 by the State at large. No person shall vote who will not, if duly challenged, subscribe to the fol-

lowing oath:

I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a chizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, constenance, c ussel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostinty thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States that I is ven or yielded a commany apport to any pretended government authority, power or constitution, within the United States, one some and initional thetelo, and dir not wilfully desert from the military or naval helivice of the United States, one cave this state to avoid the drait during the late rebellion.

Trait during the late rebellion.

The bill provides that the delegates shall meet at Sara toga Springs on the first Tuesday in June. They shall each receive \$6 a day and mileage; \$250,000 is to be apprepriated to pay the expenses of the convention.

INAUGURAL DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL YEAR BEGUN-THE GROWTH

OF BOSTON. Bosron, Jan. 3 (Special).—This has been inaugural day for the twenty-three cities in Massachusetts. The newly elected Mayors were put into office and the city councils elected Mayors were pur into the way of Brien in his address referred to the remarkable progress of the City of Boston since 1822, when the first Mayor of Boston, John Philips, took office. Boston proper, as presided over by Mayor Phillips, took in 1822, contained a population of about 41,291. On this area to-day there are about 147,138 inhabitants. Boston proper has reached its full growth, so far as population is concerned, and is now largely devoted to business. Mr.

O'Brien added:

The insrease since 1880, has been only 63, the census of 1880 making the population 147,075, against a population of 147,085 by the census of 1885. The growth of the city in recent years has been almost exclusively in the stournes, territory sequired for amexation, and to this territory we must look for our future growth. The submits of floston, acquired by annexation in 1870, contained 111,745 inhabitants. The submits of Beston by the census of 1885 contained 243,255 in charitants, which, not from the present population of 28,325 in Charlestown in 1870, not tree authorsed, shows a growth of over 100,000 people in fifteen years in our submits alone, an increase mager than the present population of any other city in the Commonwealth. I find that in South Boston the increase has been 22,318; Koxbury, 31,212; Forchester, 8,456; west Koxbury, 8,738; Erighton, 3,556; total, 74,81. I call attention to these figures because it is very frequently remarked that the demand of the submits for sewers, for streets, for water, for adultional police and tire protection, is unreasonable; but from the standpoint of the people have been just and equitable.

The city debt statement is: Gross funded debt, December

suburbs, the demands of the people have been just and equitable.

The city debt statement is: Gross funded debt, December 31, 1885, \$43,416,945 84; add funded debt issues in 1886, \$3,366,899; total, \$46,783,745 84; deduct funded debt paid in 1886, \$917,857 98; gross debt December 31, 1886, \$40,895,887 86; to al redemption means, December 31, 1886, \$40,995,892,395 47; net debt, December 31, 1886, \$25,882,395 47; net debt, December 31, 1885, \$24,700,014 29; increase, \$1,182,351 18; valuation of the city, \$710,581,700; new buildings, \$12,707,672; the rate, \$12.70.

In relation to the operations of the new city charter, the Mayor expresses an opinion that the city has been greatly benefited financially by its operation. Referring to taxation, the Mayor believes that the amount allowed the city is sufficiently large to meet the requirements of an economical administration of affairs in all departments of the city.

CELEBRATING THEIR EMANCIPATION. COLUMBIA. S. C., Jan. 3 (special).—The colored people of this city and the surrounding country to-day had a celebration of Emancipation Day. The orator of the day was J. C. Price, of North Carolina, a full-blooded negro. ook for his subject "The American Negro; his Future nd nis Peculiar Work." He said that the peculiar work of he American negro was the redemption of their brethren' a Africa in which was their own country. If the white nan could find diamonds and riches in Africa why not be negro! It was the darty of the American negro to get a Airica and reclaim their country, civilize the negroes

there, give them manual and intellectual education and show them the way to build up the country. Havana, Jan. 3.—The civil parade which was to have been held by the negroes last Saturday in commemora dion of the abolition of slavery in Cuba was postponed on account of rain, but took place to-day. The display was a fine one.

TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.

REPORT OF A SENATE COMMITTEE. FACTS AND FIGURES BEARING ON THE GREATEST

OF AMERICAN EXPORTS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board, authorizes the publication of the report of that committee upon the subject of railroad freights in the United States and other countries, the study of which for the purpose of settling certain questions pertaining to interstate commerce has been long in progress by his committee. The appointment of a special Senate Committee upon Interstate Commerce somewhat modified the work originally mapped out by this committee, and it decided not to take testimony as it was authorized to do, but to conduct a special line of inquiry to ascertain if possible the relative progress of the various grain-producing countries. The complete report makes 500 pages of printed matter and contains many valuable tables and much information on the subject of transportation, gathered from nearly every country in the world. The first table presented indicates the progress of the United States for a generation. Thirty-three years ago this country produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and about 600,000,000 bushels of corn. Twice in recent years it has reached 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1885 the corn crop requaed 1,800,000,000 bushels. In the export trade, the committee says, wheat has always ranked first in value and in fifty-eight years has added \$2,600,000,000 to the value of the National production, a sum equivalent to four times the value of exported corn and corn

meal during the same period.

Efforts were made by the committee to group together the average yearly prices of grain at the various grain centres of the United States for a series of years and to show this difference in price per bushel at various points between these geographical sections, which would represent in a measure the freight and the tendency of

points between these geographical sections, which would represent in a measure the freight and the tendency of the rates of freight charges. It is shown, for example, that the difference in the price of corn between the Atlantic ports and the lake ports has steadily declined from 21 cents per bushel in 1573 to 10 cents per bushel in 1873 to 10 cents per bushel in 1883. In relation to the inquiry regarding the long and a short hau the committee says:

If the returns from which the above summary is constructed may be relied upon the rates charged for beal freight are evidently levial on the solventh general trinciple of what the traffic with bear. In Massacott of transporting a bushel of wheat is note consideration, that seems the traffic with bear. In Massacott of transporting a bushel of wheat is note occasionation, that the fact that was a summary. Still we fin the anomaly of a lesser rate for further rates than the summary. Still we fin the anomaly of a lesser rate for further rates than the summary. Still we fin the anomaly of a lesser rate for further rates are higher than in Massachusetts. In Ohio the rate is about the same on saxy miles has it is on ninety, who a the our hand of 216 miles, instead of being relatively less, is relatively greater.

A glance at the committee's summary also brings out the fact that the same graditying reduction has not taken place in local rates during the years covered by this inquiry as in through rates. In some cases there has been a reduction, but in a maj rity of instances the rates have remained substantially the same.

Turning from the United States to foreign countries the committee shows the production and consumption of cereals in Europe, and brings out the fact that the increase in jupulation has been relatively much greater in the grain-buying countries. The United Kingdom appears to have pure made about two thirds of all the wheat the United States exported during this period tessed about two thirds of all the wheat the United States exported form 1833 to 1832 in

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (*pecial.—The statement that

Mrs. A in Metcal Brown, chairman of the
General Logan's death was the result of some mistake on
on House and House, presented the a inject.

From the beginning to his death I prescribed aconite for him once, but he did not touch it. He was averse to taking either acouste or morphine. The whole story are se, probably, from the fact that about two weeks before his death, while sitting around the fireside chatting fore his death, while sitting around the fireside challing with some of his friends, General Logan referred to his youthful experiences and the unsuccessful attempts on the part of his father to make a physician out of him, or more probably still it cross from the well-known averagion of General Locan to opiat s in any form. One night, after an invigorating alcoholic bath, he obtained some re-resulting sleep. Next morning he remarked: "I think they must have given me something last night, I sleep so well." He knew, however, that neither on that occasion nor on any other had any opiate been administered to him."

him."
Captain George E. Lemon to-day received from W. K. Vanderbilt a subscription of \$1,000 for the Logan Fund, from C. Vanderbilt \$1,000, and from Edwin Cowjes \$200. Captain Lemon to-day purchased \$2,000 4 per cent United States bonds on account of the Logan Fund.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The leave of absence of Captain

Charles A. Wikoff, 11th Infantry, has been extended two months. WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGFON NOTES.

WASHINGFON, Monday, Jan. 3, 1887.

ACTS APPROVED.—The President to-day approved the act providing for a public building at Springfield, Mass.; the act for the relief of the survivors and relatives of victims of the Jeanette expedition; the act to monify the postal money-order system, and the act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post Office Department.

KASSAS RALEGAD LANDS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified to local land officers in Kansas to advise all persons making application to enter lands heretofore certified to the State of Kansas for the benefit of the Atchison, Popcha and Santa Fe halfroad Company, that such applications are wholly necess, as no preference or other right can thus be acquired. It is stated that a large number of applications for these lands have been filed.

SILVER.—The issue of the standard silver dollars from

MAYOR HEWITT CONFINED TO HIS HOUSE. Mayor Hewitt has been confined to his house since Saturday evening with an attack of rhoumatism affecting especially the muscles of the lower limbs. He was in apparent good health on Saturday when receiving his friends and the public in the City Hall, but he complained of a slight cold then. He left the City Hall after the reception in company with his secretary. Arthur Berry, and went directly to his house in Lexington-ave. near Twenty-first-st. The rheumatic attack followed soon afterward. He was unable to be at the City Hall yesterday. Last evening he said that he hoped to be out in a day or two. In answer to a question whether he had taken any action concerning the resignations of Park Commissioners Beekman and Crimmins, he said that he had not. He added that he would not fill the vacanicles until he was able to come down to the City Hall and attend to the duties of his office. The law gives him ten days in which to fill the vacanicles, and he says he will take time to consider the matter. parent good health on Saturday when receiving his friends

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

George Heart, the Senator of a month, is supposed to have a lien on the same office for the full term of six years, at the hands of the Democratic party. There is no readiness on the part of the mortgagors of that high office to state what is the nature or extent of the incumbrance. It is quite certain that it is not political in its character. Mr. Hearst's brief career in the senate was not in any sense meteoric. He delivered no speeches in the campaign which is supposed to have given the Democracy a chance to name the Senator. Filed down, tho nature of Mr. Hearst's claim can be nothing close but the contribution of money to help the party along. That is, in fact, the only sort of assistance that Mr. Hearst could have supplied.

There secuns, indeed, to be no disposition to deny the general allogation. The question, therefore, naturally enough arises, What is the meaning of a transaction of that kind! It is that a man who has no qualifications whatever for the highest office but one in the gift of the people, may gain it by an outlay of money. It may be true that the money was not given in exchange for votes, but went to committees which were in charge of the campaign, and more directly to the pandidates themselves. That, however, cannot in any way alter the nature of the transaction. The operation—and it is only partially diaguised—is the purchase of a sect in the Senate of the United States. No matter how interested partials may seak to cover up a proceeding of this character it wears the aspect of a Boodle transaction at hottom. There is no possibility of getting away from that fact.

THE FIRE RECORD.

REMOVED FROM A BURNING BUILDING. AN INCIDENT THAT THE POLICE SEEMED INCLINED TO MAGNIFY.

David Block, who has a 'inware factory at Hester and

Elizabeth-sts., and lives at No. 80 East Broadway, has had several losses by fire in recent years. His house in East Broadway was on fire again at 12:30 a. m. yester-day. The flames started, in some unknown way, on the CHECKS FOR NEARLY A MILLION-AN OLD STOCKfirst floor, which was occupied by Morits Samuelsohn, manufacturer of cloaks. Mr. Block's apartments were manufacturer of cloaks. Mr. Block's spartments wated in the second and third stories of the burning building, and on the third floor were his wife, three children, aister-in-law and two other women. All of them went into the street when the larm was given exceed Mrs. Block, who was almost helpless from rheumantism, and her danghter Annie, who would not desert her.

Pollseman Hagerty went mestars art tried to help Mrs. Block down, but the sample drove him wack. Then he helped her to a front window, and the fire nen took her down to the siteward our halder. Annie on i the policeman followed her. Manufalle the Bernstein family, on the fourth story, remained to their rooms, and they were no in any danger, as the firemen soon extinguished the flames. The police were inclined to make a torilling resone out of the rem was a Mrs. Block.

The loss to Mr. Block, who was the house, was said to be about \$1,000 and the damage to ram selsabn's stock \$5,000. Some loss as a cut-set by water in the sort factory of Isaac tood sin in the base neat. It was said that the losses were covered fully by insurance. in the second and third stories of the burning building,

SEVERAL FAMILIES IN DANGER.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a con fectionery store at No. 707 De Kalb-ave., Brooklyn, and endangered the lives of several families living in the flats endangered the lives of several families living in the haz-above. George Maynard and his wife, both of whom are old, were nearly suffocated by the smoke, and were rescued by Fireman David Thomas, who carried them out of the burning building. Their loss was \$1,500 by the fire. John Valentine, who owned the confectionery store, lost \$3,000, and J. D. Amestia, who lived in the second flat, \$1,500. The building belonged to David Woods, whose loss was \$5,000.

HOTEL BOARDERS ALARMED BY FLAMES. A fire, which probably was caused by a defective flue, roke out shortly before 1 p. m. yesterday on the second floor of J. Senn's three story hotel, Nos. 7 and 9 Waverly place, known as "The Lafayette." The regular boarders piace, known as "The Lafayette." The regular boarders in the place engaged in a general scram-de to save their clothing until the police arrived and restored order. One young woman climbed down a rear fire-escape, although she might as well have gone down the stairs. It took the firemen about half an hour to get the flames under control. One-half of the double building had not been to-ched by the fire. Mr. Sem's loss was about \$2,000. Bis farmitare and fixtures were insured for \$4,500, but he could not tell in what companies. The building which is owned by Henry Hilderberg, can be repaired for about \$3,000. It was insured.

inght and the young women slept late. The porter built a fire, and the hot stove set fire to a lot of dresses that hing apon a chair. The room filled with smoke before the women awoke to find themselves in dameer of being burned. They managed to reach the hall in their night-clotnes, and their cries of fire brought the hotel employes to the scene. The loss was \$1,000.

SOROSIS ON DOMESTIC SERVICE.

DISCUSSING THE SUFFERINGS OF SEWINGWOMEN AND THE REMEDY.

As one went up in the elevator to the second story of Deimonico's uplown restaurant carry yesterday a'ternoon, a peculiarly sweet and birdlike whistle broke on the ear, fe lowing the in ricaries o an operatio melo y. One would have thought to surprise a ht affons 1 moning party starting rather early in the day on joility or some. were listening to Mrs. Also Shiw's wooderful waisting.

and a c whistist in a delignifially dignified way that admitted no doubt of its propriety. Women were userping two of men's solonomers and their guests. parte of laties was found crowing every part of

these somen together voz: * Resolved-First tas su let-

selves of honor does birth fear to to ese case and dis-grace their families if they accepted mental positions. For this reaso: o all others, such women will accept any

tracted so wilespre d att-otion, followed Mrs. Brown with a paper on "Woman's Responsibility to Woman." She mivised women to examine their own attitude to-ward workingwomen, beginning their old their own Cost. then extending abroad the charity which begins tous notify at home by refusing their paironage to time whose treatment of woman does not conform with numanity's laws and femining he mant, 's laws at that. As many in unbers of corosis discussed tals in after it seeme a possible this the opports carried of the millen-

As many in unders of corosis discussed this in after it seemed passed that the opports of arrival of the uniforman might be foundly take to settle this vexed question of women's rore. The discussion appears to rise month of women to serve from the ignorance and heapardity of women to serve to be immonity of women to serve to be immonity of women to serve to be immonity of women to the settle that work in this assumption the sources need deplaced to the test as designed the work of his tolerate the season the sources of the season the speakers. The reform must begin at the season the source the "net, ers" (the word across was declosely objected to be taked and of "he classes") could be tagreed a season and American women would rise up to find. Uncortunally, it was surgested the class for women to American women for some for the class for women this appear was now made wore all too from each the appear was now made word all work except the guestle of a finalline torquish "slop work" that takes no toocarth. Women, it was arrived, annot without exception, distinct the growth allows for all work exception, distinct the growth allows for him, but if this made appears a worder in his once his duties are defined an attended to or his position a lost to him, but if this made signed in resolutions with the second sites on the second women also would receive and how the shall be the governing principle. In addition to all his to diffuser your women also want freedom; they want to see the world. Fivey crave some change of the young principles. In addition to all his to diffuser of brightness in their hard, cold lives.

Are softed Colerow, Mrs. at L. Clapp, Mrs. Eliza Aroser Councer, and Mrs. I sabella Beccher Hocker took part in this discussion. It was concessed the time amelication of women was in the hands of women if they would not reach the test for his secret the secret has a particular to be part in this discussion. It was concessed the time amelication of women was in the hands of women if they would not reach the m

ASILVER.—The issue of the standard sliver dollars from the mints during the week ended December 31, was \$511.666. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$476.634. The ship mants of fractional sliver coin during December amounted to \$637.405.

LIBERTY TORENS.—Assistant-secretary Fair child has instructed the Collector of Customs at New-York to allow free entry of a box addressed to the Consulate-General of France at New-York, containing three vases which were presented by the Republic of France to Messrs. Butter and Spaiding and General Stone, as mementees of their successful efforts as members of the American Committee in the crection of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty.

In the crection of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty.

Mass Dule Owen, grand taughter of Robert Dule Owen, spoke strongly for cooperation as the only means of auminoration. She declared that women would go into cooperative kiterions as they would so into factories, and as they of y would come when much if not all of nonemore would be done on the cooperative plan, it might be well to hasten the nappy time.

PRESIDENT BORDEN NOT TO RESIGN.

BUT MR. CRIMMINS WILL LEAVE THE PARK BOARD AS SOON AS HIS SUCCESSOR IS APPOINTED. President Borden, of the Park Lepartment, was at his

flice in the Emigrant Savings Bank early yesterday. He left the city on Friday night with his family and remained over Sunday. He said that the rumors crediting him with an intention of resigning were without foundation. "I have not said to any one that I intended to resign," he continued, "and I have not thought of doing so. I am not in the habit of retiring under fire. After Mr. Coleman made of retiring under fire. After Mr. Coleman made that uncalled-for attack on the department, I said to Mr. Crimmins that such an attack was epough to sicken a man who was trying to do honest service for the city. I have had statements made by the heads of the Department is resard to ar. Coleman's figure, and I have bled for three days to find him in his olice, but without success, aithough be says that he is always there. These statements will be presented in answer to his assertions and will show how little he really knew of what he was taking."

Mr. Crimmins sent his resignation to Mayor Hewittearly in the day. It is not intended to go into effect until his successor has been appeinted. Mr. Crimmins repeated that his resignation was simply to carry out his wish a long time entertained to rotire from the department, and was hot for political reasons. He said that his greatest difficulty as a member of the Park Board had been with Aldermen Jachne, Delacy and McQuade, who had insisted on having a large share of patrouage.

TOBOGGANING AT THE POLO GROUNDS

The toboggan chutes on the Polo Grounds were opened to the public yesterday for the first time. Many men and women, some dressed in pretty tobogganing suits of bright colors, began the sport early in the afternoon. Al-

condition, there was a large-attendance and at one time 127 toboggans were gliding over the chutes from the Sixth-ave, entrance to the grand stand at Fifth-ave, and One-hundred-and-tenth-st. In the ovening, when the grounds were brilliantly-illuminated, the attendance became larger and the sport oven more exhilarating.

BROADWAY RAILROAD STOCK SOLD. THE PURCHASE BY THE PHILADELPHIANS.

HOLDER'S EXPERIENCE. Thomas P. Ryan, the treasurer of the Brondway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, in his capacity as representative of the Philadelphia horse railroad syndi-cate, including in its members W. S. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener and W. H. Kembie, deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday two checks, one for \$500,000, the other for \$125,000, with interest from February 1 last. These two checks completed the sale of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, made conditionally by Messrs. Kerr, Foshay, Sharp and others to the Philadelphians in April, in accordance with an acreement made about the time the Senate Railroad Committee began its investigation of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company in its relations to the Board of Aldermen.

At that time the stockholders of the road entered 'into

an agreement to sell to the Philadelphians 10,000 shares of the 21,000 shares of stock of the road in order to trans-

fer the control of the road to the Philadelphians, which,

with the stock already owned by those in their interest,

shares were sold at \$200 each down, with the condition shares were sold at \$2.00 case was, when the by January 1, 1837, the Philadelphians should pay \$85 additional for 5,000 shares and \$100 for the other 5,000, provided they desired to take the stock. The old holders were to have the privilege of taking the stock back on January 1 at \$200 if the Philadelphians did not want it.

It has been a doubtful question for some time whether the purchasers would hold to their bargain or whether they had concluded that \$295 50 was more kian they would care to pay for the stock. Although the increase in the number of massengers from 21,925,529 in 1885 to 32,608,809 in 1885 had not been what had been expected in view of the withdrawal of the stage lines and the reopening of the University placeline, yet this gave the purchasers some hope that the road would prove in time as valuable as it had been estimated. The five cent fares on the elevated roads, furthermore, reduced the number of passengers. Yet the Philadelphians argued that the road would "nick up " and would gain in the long run from the general increase of travel in the city.

The decision of Justice Peckham, upholding the validity of the lease agreements whereby the Broadway Surface Enliroad was leased for 1,000 years to the Broadway surface Enliroad was leased for 1,000 years to the Broadway and Seventh Avenne and the Twenty-third Street Rollroad Communics was the greatest factor probably in effecting

by the fire, Mr. Semi's loss was about \$2,000. His farmiture and fixtures were insured for \$4,500, but he could not tell in what companies. The building, which is owned by Henry Hilderberg, can be repaired for about \$3,000. It was masted.

DEESSES OF ACTRESSES BURNED.

CINCINNAIL Jan. 3.—Pearl Jackson, of New-York, and Bertha Damone, of Boston, sombrette actresses with a travelling theatrical company, had a narrow escape from suffocation and death in a room at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The troupe gave an entertainment here on New Year's which and the young women slept late. The porter built were despited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets were deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets were deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets were deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets were deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets were deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets the conditional sale was made the 10,000 shares were deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who assets the case agreements whereby the Broadway and Seventh Avenue and the Twenty-third Street Railroad Seventh Avenue and the Twenty-third Street Railroad Reventh Avenue and the Twenty-third Street Railroad

what would be done in the case, even up to yesterday morning.

The former holders of the stock were on the qui vive yesterday to learn what would be done. They found out only by presenting their certificates of stock at Drexel. Morgan & Co.'s. several of them did so. What discovery they made is indicated in the experience of one holder of a certificate for 100 shares. At 3 p m, he presented this to General Christensen at his desk just at the left of the door as one enters the banking-house. The white-haired and gradiens manager took it, did a little figuring, running something inco-flitly shares at \$55 and dity at \$100, with interest, etc., made out two checks for the corresponding sinus, habited them to the customer and took his c filicate, and the former owner of the 100 shares of the stock of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue dudlond Company departed, atterfy sold out, as to that stock, to the Philadelphians. He looked sind to get so much money, yet and to give up the stock. Jacob Sharp was not feeting well enough to go out in the cold to get his money.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE,

ALBANY, Jan. 3 (Special), -A oili proposed by the Union for the Improvement of the Capals of the State will berme experimental lock number fifty on the Eric Canal. The superintendent is also authorized to put machinery for facilitating the passage of beats in such locks of the travegor and any mall he appended by the month of the chinery for facilitating the plastice of one at a second of the change; and as small be schedely by min with the nicte of the State Engineer and Surveyor; and is also authorized and directed to improve the Champlain Cama by despening if at such points as he shall deem most important. All contracts shall be given to the lowest boundle responsible bidder or oldiers. The work shall not cost more than \$500,005, which sum the bid appro-

GATHERING THE ICE ON THE HUDSON. Hadson filver show that the work of securing one of the largest and best ice crops ever gathered is now in pro-gress, the stories tool by the superintentients of the ice companies about the ice being "dirty" are purely for

opposite this city and Lausingburg, on all the ponds here about and on the State Basin in West Troy. The ice grages ten inches in thickness.

DIVERGING FROM PARTY LINES.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—The City Council, composed of thir-teen Democrats and thirteen Republicans, was organized by the Democrats at noon to day. Two Lepublicans, Aldermen White and Doyle, voted with the Democrats. Alderman l'artridge was elected president, and William Albertman Farrings was reciected city Clerk. Owing to the ill-ness of one of the kepublican Albermen only twelve he-publicans were present at their caseus, and it is said they decided not so enter the Conneil Chamber and thus make a deadlock. This plan was, however, frustrated by the action of the Aldermen named.

ASSAULTED FOR OPPOSING A PASTOR. KINGSTON, Jan. 3 (Special).—There is yet considerable excitement in the lower part of the city over the shooting affair in Union-ave, on Saturday night. Jacob Rice, who was attacked by several persons from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church for his opposition to the pastor in the recent church difficulty, to-day caused the arrest of a consen of the organist as a leader in the as-sault, and says be will prosecute the whole party. The trouble in the charch is causing many unfortunate com-plications, and the end is not yet.

LILLIAN SMITH'S THEFTS. The examination in the case of Mrs. Annie Smith, of No. 1,638 Lexington ave., who is charged with being an accessory to several thefts committed at Macy's sud other nores by Lillian Smith, a pretty child of eleven years, was resulted before Justice Ford yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court. Assistant District Attorney Purdy was present for the prosecution; Mr. Hathaway conducted the defence. Lillian Smith was subjected to a close cross-examination touching her original altidayit. She explained how Mrs. Smith first showed her how to open sateocis and palifor. She told Mrs. Smith side did not like to sical: she knew it was wrong. She practised for five days before she was sufficiently expert to "work" the scores. At first she equid not easily open satchels. She took \$4 from the sale of the One-nundred-and-sixth street Stathen of the Third Avenne Lievated Kaifroad. She said that she was the day gateman's daughter. The safe was open and the oils were alleking out. She was afterward arrested and taken to the island. She committed the theft in the Elevated Kaifroad saudon of her own secont.

Mr. Instraway called Mrs. After front was secont.

Mr. Instraway called Mrs. After front, who had known Mrs. Lizze Smith and the gift Lillian, and had liver in the same house with them. She once heard Mrs. Lizze Emith tell Lillian to go into her room and get what she could. Lillian on several other occasions tried to stead from the witness. The mother drams ority quarts of beer some days, and the witness had to company to the children's society about her harsh conduct toward her family. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow. resu ed beiere Justice Ford yesterday at the Essex

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN. Abbie Levy is a pretty, slightly-built girl, twenty-one years old. Her father, Benjamin Levy, lives at No. 237 East Thirtieth-st. The girl had occasion to visit Dr. Charles Laug, at No. 159 East Seventy-second-st. The doctor she states, made improper proposals to her and attempted to assault her. Mr. Levy consulted Lawyer M. Marks, who asked the doctor to call. The doctor instead of answering the invitation consulted his counsel, Augustus T. Bays. In the innerval Mr. Levy cancel upon Dr. Lang and tola him that all he wanted was "a written applogy." Dr. Lang denied that he had done as charged and reduced to apologize. The affair was had before Justice Sinith, who issued a warrant against the physician. The physician appeared in the Yorkville Police Court with his counsel yesterday. The complainant and her father testined to the foregoing story. The examination was adjourned unit saturday.

Dr. Lang denies the charge and says that it is a blackmailing scheme. Marks, who asked the doctor to call. The doctor instead

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NAILS. Physbung, Jan. 3 (Special.)—In the last week nails have advanced rapidly until now they are quoted at \$2.30 instead of \$1.85 the price a short time ago. Manufacturers declare that the local supply of nails is short. T. G. Boyle, of the firm of Boyle & Bissel, has just returned from New-York, where he purchased 10,000 kegs turned from New-York, where he purchased 10,000 kegs of nails, with the option of 10,000 more, which the firm will probably take to-morrow. Mr. Boyle said he thought there would be an advance of 20 cents in the price, which would bring it up to the old card rate before the late depression, or to \$2 50 per keg and perhaps, higher. He would not state whether there is any movement on foot to advance the price to this rate, but said that the next few days will show that he is right.

DID PAINE MAKE A WILL! MORE ABOUT HIS HABITS AND TALK,

The contest for the establishment of the will said to

WHAT WARDWELL WAS HEARD TO SAY-A WILL THAT WAS NOT SIGNED.

have been made by James H. Paine, the miser, was con-tinued yesterday before Surrogate Rollins. J. W. Daniels was first recalled and cross-examined without eliciting any new facts. The next witness was Mrs. Henry P. Wolcott, wife of a portrait-painter, whose studio at No. 28 East Fourteenth-st. was separated by a wooden partition from the office of Wardwell, the beneficiary under the alleged will. She testified that one day she saw Paine standing at Wardwell's door. He asked her to read the notices on Wardwell's door. Paine asked her to tell Wardwell on his return that he wanted to see him about something important. When Wardwell returned she told him what Paine had said. He said Paine was a highly educated and talented man, but a great miser, and that he had a great deal of money, but would not leave it to anybody as he would never make a will. She told him one day that she had heard Paine was going to leave his money to him. well replied that this was not true. He asked who told her so and she told him it was a man named Clark, a friend of Wardwell. The latter replied that Clark did not know anything about it. At another time Wardwell advised her not to allow Paine to go into the studio, as there would be great difficulty in getting him out. Once she heard Clark say to Wardwell, that she had said that Paine was looking feeble. Clark added that if Wardwell did not look out something would happen to old Paine and he (Wardwell) would not get a cent. On the and he (wardwell) would not get a could not day after Palne was burt Wardwell said to her that he had just come from the hospital and could not find any of Palne's money. He said that a Frenchman had stolen \$100 which Paine had about him and some valuable papers, and was supposed to have fled to France. After Paine's death she heard Wardwell promise to give some person either \$2,000 or \$3,000 if he would sign a paper. The person refused to do so unless Wardwell would also sign a paper for him. The same day she heard Wardwell

The person refused to do so unless Wardwell would also sign a paper for him. The same day she heard Wardwell and a man whose accent showed him to be a Frenchman counting gold. She had been out and the counting was going on when she returned and continued from twenty to thirty minutes after. She saw Paine begging in Fourteenthst, on one occasion. He had a soft felt hat which he neld out to passers by in a beseeching manner, but he did not say anything.

Henry P. Wolcott corroborated his wife's testimony as to certain parts of the conversations spoken of by her.

Noah B. Price, general agent of the Brighton Pharmacentical Company, at No. 8 Gold-st., ad he became acquainted with Paine in 1875. They were "chums," and the boys would say when Paine approached, "There comes your clum, Price." The witness was the "night man" at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and Pain sometimes went there. He would often talk with the witness, calling as late as 2 a. m. sometimes. The witness and Paine called to see him at his office. He last saw Paine in November, 1885. The witness grave him money and food, and once gave him a tall hat. He gave him \$100 once, \$50 several times and various other amounts down to 5 cents. Paine would come into his office and say; "Can't you give me some little to eat or drink fooday?" Sometimes the witness would leave the office and Paine would send the boy to get something to eat. The boy would look at him and Paine would say; "Oh, that is all right. Mr. Price will pay. Teil him I say so." The witness would some times any to Paine: "You have a great deal more money than 1 have and you ought not to come here expecting you to give me money." Paine and his property was all fied up. Some was out west and some was in the hands of people from whom the could not get any money. One day Wardwell called and asked the witness went to see Paine, who said that Wardwell and several offices, among whom was a man named Segrist and Pelion. owed him a great deal of money. Paine said that Wardwell had aske

NOAR B. PRICE (in trust), 8 Gold-st. Noar B. Practs (in trist), 8-Oold-8t.

Being asked why he gave these notes, the witness said:

"I being known as a very line young man, he could show
these notes and borrow money on them." They were not
for value re-viewd. The witness now had no claim against
Paine's estate. He had a claim for \$2.200 which he had
assigned to his brother in 1884 as security for money he
owest film. The claim was represented by two notes, one
for \$1.500 and one for \$700, siven him by Paine. If this
claim was allo sed the witness expected to receive a portion of the money.

The nearing will be resumed at 11 a. m. to-day.

NOTHING BUT RESPECTABLE ROBBERY.

GAMBLING THAT THE LAW WILL NOT SANCHON OR SUSTAIN.

In the suit of James R. Keene against E. A. Kent & Co., brokers employed by him and others in December, 1889, to advance the price of dark, in whose the plaintiff chims his stare of the pool profits, alleging that the brokers defranced nine and know wou acted with him by meating fletthous purchases and sales, the defence was that in gameling transactions of this character the law would not compel toe brokers to give a bill of particulars of the pool transactions, an appeal was taken to the General Ferm of the current course, and appeal was taken to the General Ferm of the current course, and appeal was taken to the General Ferm of the current course, and appeal was taken to the General Ferm of the current course, and appeal was taken to the General Ferm of the current course, and appeal was taken to the course the current course, and appeal was taken to the course to give a bill of particulars of the court below. Inside Daniels deriveres the opinion, holding that the december interpreted to acted on the court below. Inside Daniels decivered the acted of the confined the action of the court below. Inside Daniels decivered the safety of the confined his says: The bushess of the confined his will be a supplied to such as a valid one and that the law will not summer. The process of the confined his says: The bushess of the confine would not compel to blosers to secondal. An order having toom issue froe quita, the or skers to give a bill of puriteurar of the pool transactions, an any ead was taken to Lea tomorni Jerum of the courtee to work which has coverned too ector of the court below. Justice Daniels no overned too ector of the court below. Justice Daniels and the state of the country of the court below. Justice Daniels as valid one and that the law will not saminor as the business of the country of the public says: "The business of the country of the public says: "The business of the country of the public says: "The business of the country of the public says: "The business of the country of the public says." The which it is parties and safered to the say and the same in the market, and in the market and in that was not complaint to the process and safered to the saw will see an incomplaint to the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process of the country of the parties and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the saw will make the process and safered to the same the process of the complete to the same safered in the same definition of the parties and parties of the parties and safered to the same safered in the same definition of the parties and the same definition of the parties and the same definition of the parties and the same safered in the same definition of the parties of the useful conditions of the parties in any content of the parties of the useful conditions of the parties in any content of the parties of the

CHANGES IN THE COURTS.

Justice Charles H. Van Grout, having been appointed Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, yesterialy took his soat on the General Term bench of the Supreme Court, with Justices Brady and Barrett (the latter having recently been assigned by the Governor) on either side on him Justice Edward Patterson sat for the first time at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., and Justice Google L. Ingraman, of the Supreme Court, recently assigned to the Supreme Court, recently assigned to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Part II. Justice P. Hearty Dugro mane his first appearance on the bench, heiding Special Term in the Supreme Court, as the Supreme Court of Supreme Court, as the Supreme Court of Supreme Court, as the Supreme Court, as the Supreme Court, as the Supreme Court of Supreme Cou

Paine 1 a m.
SUPRIOR COURT—GREERAL TREM—Adjourned sine dio,
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Dugro, J.—Nos.
549, 549, 551, 552, 553, 554.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART 1.—Before Sedgwick, SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Seagwice, C. J.—Nos. 1365, 1252.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Preedman, I.—Nos. 1336. Man, 1.— Nos. 1838, SUPREIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART III.—Before O'Gor-man, J.—Nos. 1254. SUPREIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART IV.—Before Truax, I.—Nos. 1251. J.—Nos. 1251.

COURT OF OFFR AND TERMINER—No day calendar.

COURT OF OFFR AND TERMINER—No day calendar.

COURT OF OFFR AND TERMINER—No day calendar.

COURT OF OFFR AND TERMINER—No. 1 to 22 to 12 to

1439, 2296, 970, 2781, 2640, 3395, 3422, 2033, 1594, 3135, 3417, 3466, 3478, 3170, 8140,

inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Judge
Glidersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald.—
Nos. I to 12 inclusive. WHAT WARNER MILLER DESERVES.

HIS ABILITY AND SUCCESS IN THE SENATE-HOW HA

HAS EARNED THE RIGHT TO RE-RECCTION.

Charles Emory Smith, the Editor of The Philadelphia

Fress, and before that the Editor of The Albany Evening Journal, has printed in The Press a New-York letter strongly supporting the claims of Warner Miller for reelection to the United States Senate. He speaks warmly of both Morton and Hiscock, but says:

of both Morton and Hiscock, but says:

The logic of politics plainly requires the re-election of Mr. Miller. He has been sigually successful in the Senate; he is specially equipped on the economic and hustness questions now at the front; he has given New-York a voice as well as a vote; he has the mass of Republicans in the interior behind him; with few exceptions—of which General Sharpe is the chief, and Sharpe opposes Miller because Miller is for Blaine—he represents the union of the old Stalwart and the old Haif-Breed forces in the most efficient of party organizations; he has been steadily in line with the party and public sentiment of the State—and how is the logic of such a case to be answered? What reason can be given, what justification offered, for throwing him overboard? He has served one term in the Senate in the

organizations; he has seen steadily in the win the pary and public sentiment of the State—and how is the logic of such a case to be answered? What reason can be given, what justification offered, for throwing him overboard? He has served one term in the Senate in the most satisfactory manner, as all admit, and it is the long-established party usage and political practice that when a representative has served one term acceptably, he shall be chosen for another unless there are commanding reasons against it; and in this case all the commanding reasons are for it. Beyond this, the political conditions and interests of the present and the future urge his return, and this is why I say the logic of politics requires his re-election. Ask any man, no matter how strongly attached to another candidate, why Miller should be beaten, and his response is not logic but the woman's reason of Lucetta in the play: "I think him so because I think him so."

Mr. Miller's career clearly points to his return. Take it all in all it is the most successful career in recent New-York Republican politics—the least based on accident, the best based on substantial grounds. He is a much abler and stronger man than he is credited with being amone men who do not know his real qualities. Those who see no talent except in the glitter of splendid oratory and no leadership except in the dash of despotic power will underestimate Mr. Miller. He is not and never has been a boss, but he is a header in the leadership which shapes policies and rests on ideas. He has always shown a decided talent for politics in its higher sense, on both its sides of the management of party and the science of government. Noother Republical leader in New York kean point to so many distinct personal achievements. When he had been in the Assembly two years he was petential in its organization and its legislation. When he had been in Gongress a term he was a ruling mind in the gideration. He made George B, Sioan Speaker of the Assembly acainst the whole power of the masanine-

A most persistent attempt has been made to drag Mr. Blaine into the conflict. I shall not be guilty of what I know is unwarranted in others. Mr. Blaine I am sure is in no way connected with a contest among those who are equally his friends, and he is entitled to "e spared by all who have any respect for his wishes from being placed in a false position. While he keeps hands off, his friends will follow their sense of public duty, and, if it be a question of personal obligation, I cannot for my part forget that Mr. Miller stood in the Senate, with courseous consideration of what was due to President Arthur, but as the avowed, unreserved advocate of Mr. Blaine's nomination. It required courage and conviction for the Senator from the President's own State to be for another candidate, and the influence of that significant fact cannot well be overestimated. Another point. When Mr. Miller as the Senator from New York and Whitelaw Reid as the Editor of the great New-York Republican paper stood together at Chicago to advise the nomination of Mr. Blaine can any man accustomed to weigh political forces fail to see that it was a potential factor? If it comes to a measure of influences and a comparison of obligations, the test may be freely and unlesitatingly welcomed.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. The correct gauge of the Washington field on Saturday was 8,500 barrels from 120 wells, or an average per well of leas than 72 barrels. Forpedoes were used in eight of the weits than 72 barrels. Forpedoes were used in eight of the weils last week. There are now drilling in this district flity-six weils, but only eight tize are up and building. The monthly development report for December places the average daily new presention at only 3.377 barrels, as compared with 5.400 barrels in November and 14.725 barrels in August, the maximum av rage daily being of the last year. Last wonth the number of west countried was thirty-for smaller than in November, and while the number drilling is thirty-four larger, the rigs up and building number forty-one less than in No-

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Term in the Superior Court.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

William J. Beilly, a contractor, resteenily recovered a verdicit in the Superior Court for \$10,004 65 in a soil against the city. It was a oak ice claimed on a contract awarded to the paintiff on unbalanced onks for excavating and grading One-buildred-and egoty-inth-st. On behalf of the city it was mannaned that a measurination had been make as to to amount of work actually done and intriner that \$10,000 into them amount of work actually done and intriner that \$10,000 into them amount of work actually done and intriner that \$10,000 into them amount of the instrained by the dear of the court yesterday granted an Justice Internation of the upper measurement of the instrained by International that a minute and to the international of the instrained to the purpose of making the difference be of every month for the purpose of making the difference be of every month of the purpose of making the difference be of every month of the department of the instrained before the make and the contract of the instrained by including the court yesterday granted an Justice International Courts and I

CLUSING PRICES OF UALIFORNIA STOCKS. BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3, 1886.

